

AGRICULTURAL.

Plaster for Wheat.

Please ask some of your correspondents to give us an article on plaster for wheat. Is it a good fertilizer on quick, sandy land for wheat and oats?—T. H. R., Floral College, N. C.

ANSWER.—We do not remember to have heard or read of any recommendation of plaster as a fertilizer for wheat. It is a very common practice at the North to apply plaster to wheat when sown in connection with wheat; but the application is made for the benefit of the clover. In some cases of this sort it is claimed that the plaster benefits the wheat, and it is not impossible, but doubtful. Plaster does not contain the elements of fertility demanded by wheat, as it has only sulphuric acid and lime, the latter element being more cheaply supplied in other forms than plaster. It is generally used to destroy the plaster which is beneficially as an absorbent of ammonia, and it is possible that it may improve a wheat crop in this way. If any readers of the Cultivator have had any experience on this line we would be glad if they will lay the same before the other readers.—Southern Cultivator.

[In this section, plaster has long been used as a fertilizer for wheat.—CHAR. DEMOCRAT.]

Some Grass Talk.

The statement which follows will sound like nonsense to many of our readers, but will be recognized as truth by many thoughtful, progressive agriculturists now, and by all in the near future.

On the bestowal of more and better attention to grass and stock will depend the success of Southern agriculture. Let the reader look around him and he will find that the planters who are farmers, who have given most attention to stock, grass, and the so-called small industries of the farm, are the most successful, most prosperous and the best contented with their profession. But, says one, "This is not a grass country." Not a grass country, when all the farm labor is engaged for six months every year in the most strenuous efforts at killing grass—a grass which produces a hay, if merely "let alone," inferior to none—one that seeds itself and is excellent either for hay or pasture. We prepared two acres of land in 1886, early in May; sowed one to German millet and allowed crop grass to grow upon the other. We harvested, in round numbers, 4,100 pounds of hay from the acre in crop grass and 4,750 pounds from the German millet. We harvested a heavy crop of German millet hay on the 23d of July that was sown on May 20th. The hay cured and housed in less than sixty days from day of seeding.

With crop grass, German millet, lespedeza, Johnson grass, lucern, Texas blue grass, Texas millet, Indian corn, peas, rye and barley from which to make selection everywhere in the cotton belt, and the clovers and cultivated grasses added in the upper half of the belt where the lands are clayey or calcareous, we are without excuse if we fail of an abundant supply of forage and pasture for stock of every description. If we will cease to "run after strange gods" and devote ourselves to the encouragement of the forage plants which our God intended for our soil and climate, the bale of Western hay would become a stranger in our land, and Chicago beef and oleomargarine would no longer find purchasers in our markets. Good Christian people are melted into tears of sympathy for the poor heathen Chinese and the benighted African, while they fail to recognize the fact that they are surrounded by objects as worthy of their gushing charity and philanthropy which fail to attract their attention. So with us. We spend our time and money in vain efforts to climatize Northern and European grasses while equally valuable candidates for our favor come unbidden and are even spurned as nuisances.

With crop-grass, Bermuda and lespedeza for summer pasturage, and barley and rye for winter pasturage, and green soiling, with all of these, Johnson grass and lucern for hay, and Indian corn and peas in the silo, fat beef and mutton and golden butter take the place of Western hay and oleomargarine. If we will employ a tithe of the energy and industry in encouraging grass to grow that we devote to its destruction, there would no longer be heard complaints against the South as a grass country. The heaviest yields of hay on record have been made in the cotton belt. Col. Geo. W. Scott, grew at Decatur, Ga., 9,800 pounds of clover hay at one cutting.—J. S. Newman, Auburn, Ala.

Raising Turkeys.

The common turkey is a native of North America. Its name arose from the confusion that at first existed relative to identity of the bird with the Guinea fowl, which is known as a native of Turkey. There is no better place for keeping turkeys than a large open shed. It should be so constructed as to protect the fowls from the inclemency of the weather, and especially from wet, which plays havoc with them. Have high perches, but do not neglect to make a broad ladder for them to walk up to roost. It might be asked why a ladder, when the turkey in its wild state roosts on trees and other high places? When we fatten turkeys in the domesticated state, they become heavier than when wild, and the weight is too much for them to climb. While enjoying their liberty, they take exercise which preserves them from "aldermanic proportions." Avoid roosting on trees; many a flock has been wiped out of existence in consequence of this. There is no surer way to introduce roup among your fowls than in allowing this practice.

The female begins to lay in spring. As a rule, she will make her nest in some obscure place, where she will drop an egg daily or even other day, until as high as twenty eggs are laid, according to the maturity of the bird. A turkey hen is a very persistent sifter, and will often half starve before she will leave the nest. It kept in the house all the morning, which is the time they lay, the possibility of hiding their eggs is avoided. In the second laying, the number of eggs rarely exceeds thirteen. Incubation varies from twenty-eight to thirty-two days. Young turkey chicks should be removed from the nest shortly after they are hatched.

In feeding poults about two or three months old, such boiled herbs as wild scurvy, taraxacum, and cabbage sprouts, are suitable. Boiled potato skins and a few potatoes may be given, mixed with beans, oats, barley or buckwheat. When six months old, boiled potatoes mashed and mixed with meal, and fed fresh in a clean vessel, continued for about a month morning and evening, will develop a good weight, and fit them for the market. If the early market is to be met, do not fail to keep the fowls a greater portion of their time in darkness, and curtail as much of their exercise as possible. Tur-

key poults must be protected against cold or damp weather, as well as intense sunshine. In case of rain, they should be housed at once. The turkey raiser must constantly keep his eyes open, and never neglect the slightest act of kindness or cleanliness. A great many turkeys die annually for want of these.—American Agriculturist.

Oak Leaves as a Fertilizer.

1. I have in woods a heavy layer of oak leaves. Will they, as they contain potash, be valuable as a fertilizer for next crop, if decomposed and used with proper chemicals, for cotton and corn on deep, alluvial lands? If so, when should they be plowed and what put with them to hasten decomposition; will have no stable manure; what is best to use with leaves as a fertilizer for both crops?

2. The soil of this land is two feet deep; how deep ought the soil to be broken when plowed the second time with two-horse plow next spring?—A Reader, Lexington, N. C.

Oak leaves contain a good deal of potash and some other elements of value, and if decomposed are a good application to soils that are deficient in vegetable matter. Their value is chiefly due to the organic vegetable matter they contain. On deep alluvial soils it is doubtful if it would pay well to apply them. It is a question that may easily be determined by experiment. Put them up in the fall or early winter, sprinkling each well-trodden layer of a foot thick with lime once to make them white. Keep them the mass wet, but not leaching. In the spring you may mix the decomposed leaves with acid phosphate, any convenient proportions, and also kainit. But no beneficial chemical change will be brought about by such a mixture, and the same results would be attained by making the application of the leaves and the phosphate and kainit separately. In other words, if mixed together before applying to the soil the mixture would be worth no more than the sum of the value of each applied separately. Such materials as leaves, muck, etc., are much more needed by soils that are greatly worn, especially sandy uplands.

If the land has been long in cultivation, and is as deep as represented, it would doubtless be well to turn it over as deeply as possible the first time, and as deeply as may be done with one-horse plow the second time. A deep soil cannot be too deeply plowed in the preparation before planting.

The Prize Holstein Cow.

Smith & Lamb, Syracuse, N. Y., writes as follows: "Your readers will doubtless be interested to know how the Holstein-Friesian cow, Clothilde, has departed her prize since she won the sweepstakes butter prize at the New York show. May 6, eight days after calving, she was shipped to the show and was on the cars two days and nights. After being in the show-ring on Tuesday, her butter test was commenced on the same evening, May 10. Her milk record for the 24 hours was 63 lbs. 13 oz., and her butter record 2 lbs. 13 oz., thus giving her the prize. Returning home we shipped our cattle at New York, May 16, and in 24 hours on cars she gave 82 lbs. 4 oz. of milk. Her yield of milk continued to increase until May 31, when she gave in one day, in three milkings, 101 lbs. 2 oz. Since then she has given in one day 100 lbs. 6 oz. Two days ago she completed a week's test of butter.

During the seven days of the test she gave 665 lbs. 14 oz. of milk, or an average of 95 lbs. 2 oz. per day. From this milk was churned 28 lbs. 24 oz. of butter, 23.66 lbs. of milk making a pound of butter. She ate about 12 lbs. of grain each day, consisting of two parts of corn meal, two parts wheat bran, one part ground oats with a little oil meal. She had good pasture, a little green rye when she would eat it, and plenty of pure water—nothing more."

Turnip Seed.

In addition to the usual varieties of Turnip Seed, we have in stock a small quantity of the genuine SOUTHERN PRIZE, which produces large bulbs, remains in good condition the entire winter and will make salad.

R. H. JORDAN & CO., Springs-Corner.

Fresh TURNIP SEED.

We have just received a fresh stock of BUIST'S TURNIP SEED. We have all the leading varieties in this market.

W. M. WILSON & CO., Charlotte, June 24, 1887. Druggists.

TURNIP SEED.

1,000 LBS. BUIST'S WARRANTED TURNIP SEED—All desirable varieties—wholesale and retail—just received by

BURWELL & DUNN, Druggists, Opposite Central Hotel, June 24, 1887.

PHARR & LONG.

(Successors to E. D. Latta & Bro.)

Clothing.

Having succeeded the well known firm of E. D. Latta & Bro., it is our desire to receive, and will be our utmost effort to deserve, that the public-spirited men in the South can rely on our goods.

"The very thing needed. A very important work for the State."—Wilmington Star.

"A timely and valuable publication. Must prove of great service to the State."—Charlotte Journal.

"Mr. Hale has done the State a great service."—Biblical Recorder.

"Of such thorough excellence that it deserves the widest circulation."—Nashville (Tenn.) Lumberman.

The book is well-printed, on tinted paper, is handsomely bound in cloth, contains 272 pages, and an accurate and beautifully executed map of the State, with all its railroad routes defined.

P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.

EVERYBODY'S BOOK.

Answers to simple questions frequently put to Lawyers by Laymen.

Points in Law of value to every man in North Carolina—the Professional man, the Farmer, the Merchant, the Soldier, the Tenant, the Cropper, the Laborer. 12mo. paper, 32 pages—Price (Five Postage Stamps) 15 Cts.

For sale by Booksellers generally, who may be supplied in quantities on favorable terms, by either of the undersigned.

If not to be had at your local Book Store mailed post-paid on receipt of the price, by E. J. Hale & Son, Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, New York; or

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Dividend Notice.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY, Secretary and Treasurer's Office, Burlington, N. C., Aug. 4th, 1887.

The second payment of 8 per cent on Dividend No. 25 will be made on September 1st to Stockholders of record at 12 o'clock M., on August 10th. The transfer Books will be closed at 12 o'clock M., August 10th, until September 1st, 1887.

P. B. RUFFIN, Secretary, Aug. 12, 1887. 4w

BAKERY.

Having secured the services of one of the very best of Bakers, I am prepared to furnish Bread, Cakes, and everything in the Bakery line.

S. M. HOWELL, East Trade Street, Feb. 11, 1887.

Look Here.

Now is the time, the accepted time, to grab up and pile up your ditch banks, hedge rows and swamp muck to make your next year's manure. Put as many green weeds and vegetable matter in the heaps as possible and be sure to pack the dirt around and over the heap, so that ammonia and other ingredients generated by the decomposition of the weeds and other vegetable matter can not evaporate and escape in the air. There is nothing gained by composting green plants, if all the fertilizing ingredients drawn from the air during growth is allowed to evaporate and escape back into the air. Therefore it is always best to let pea vines and weeds send their sap down into the soil that these ingredients may be retained for future uses. But don't fail to pile up your ditch banks, hedge-rows and swamp mucks this fall.

NO MISTAKE.

At BARNETT & BETHUNE's you can get the finest Green and Black Teas, the best grades of Mocha Tea, Lagayras, Maracibo, and Rio Coffee, Green or Fresh Roasted.

The finest

Boiler Patent Flour.

Pure Refined Flour, Choice Hams, Boneless Bacon, Smoked Beef and Beef Tongues and Mackerel.

Reliable brands of Canned Goods, Pickles, loose or in glass, and all kinds of Heavy and Fancy Groceries.

BARNETT & BETHUNE, April 1, 1887.

Flour! Flour!!

We are dealing largely in Flour of all grades, buying it direct from the Mills by the Car Load, and can always give you lowest market prices.

If you want a number one good Flour, try our "Honest" brand. It is always reliable—every sack warranted.

SPRINGS & BURWELL.

BIG STOCK OF

Ladies' Muslin and Gauze UNDERWEAR.

Balbriggan's and Lisle Thread. Under-Vests, all sizes and all qualities.

Another stock of Swiss and Nainsook Flouncing at 25 per cent less than earlier in the season.

We have made big reductions in prices of our "Golden Balls," Original French Lace, Laces, Children's Hosiery, &c. If you want a nice

Traveling Trunk.

We have them and will sell you cheap and see that bags and trunks are offered.

HARGRAVES & ALEXANDER, 33 West Trade Street, June 3, 1887.

NEW BOOKS.

Just received, a large line of New Books, including:

"John-A-Dreams," a Tale, 25 cents.

"A Wicked Girl," by Mary Cecil Hay, 25 cents.

"Casket of Byron's Poems," by Geo. H. Shaw, 25 cents.

"A Modern Telemachus," by Charlotte Young, 25 cents.

"The Guilty River," by Willie Collins, 25 cents.

"Yeast," by Chas. Kingsley, 25 cents.

"Meggon's Secret and Wanted a Wife," by John Smith, 25 cents.

"A Strange Inheritance," by F. M. F. Skene, 25 cents.

"Cranford," by Mrs. Gaskell, 25 cents.

"Golden Balls," Original French Lace, 25 cents.

"Lucy Crofton," by Mrs. Oliphant, 25 cents.

"Butta," by Geo. Temple, 25 cents.

"Lil' Lorraine," by Theo. Gift, 50 cents.

ROSS & ADAMS, 17 South Tryon Street, June 3, 1887.

Pimples, Boils,

And Carbuncles result from a debilitated, impoverished, or impure condition of the blood. Ayer's Sarsaparilla prevents and cures these eruptions and painful tumors, by removing their cause, the only effectual way of treating them.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has prevented the usual course of Boils, which have pained and distressed me for several years.—Geo. Seales, Plainville, Mich.

I was badly troubled with Pimples on the face, also, with a discolored skin, which showed itself in ugly dark patches. No external treatment did more than temporary good. Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected a cure.

A Perfect Cure, and I have not been troubled since.—T. W. Boddy, River St., Lowell, Mass.

I was troubled with Boils, and my health was much impaired. I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and in due time the eruptions all disappeared, and my health was restored.—John R. Elkins, Editor Stationer, Albemarle, N. C.

I was troubled, for a long time, with a humor which appeared on my face in ugly Pimples and Boils. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me. I consider it the best blood purifier in the world.—Charles H. Smith, North Craftsboro, Vt.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine. Ask for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and do not be persuaded to take any other.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1.50, six bottles, \$5.

September 9, 1887.

PURE, HARD AND BRILLIANT

Brazilian Axis Cut Pebbles.

For sale by Hales & Boyne, Charlotte.

They are a natural stone, almost as hard as a diamond, take a high polish, will not scratch, and will moisture collect on them in warm weather. They confer a brilliancy and a distinctness of vision, with an amount of ease and comfort not hitherto enjoyed by spectacle wearers. They neutralize and prevent the irritating rays of light from entering the eye. They improve, strengthen and preserve the sight, thereby restoring the optic nerves. In many cases preventing headache. On account of the purity of the material of which they are made, they are free from dizziness or wavering of sight. Every pair warranted. The common, inferior Spectacles, which are sold and bought, regardless of their quality or accuracy, are the cause of many of the eye diseases. Lenses discarded from better grades, they stimulate heat, irritate and fatigue the eye, they retract the rays of light unequally and fail to correct all defects. We wish to impress upon the public the importance of taking good care of their eyes, and never neglect using glasses when the first symptoms of failing sight appear. Every genuine pair is stamped with Trade-Mark B. P. The Pebbles are set in Gold, Silver, Celluloid, Steel, Nickel, and Rubber Frames. For sale by

Jewellers and Opticians, Charlotte, N. C. March 25, 1887.

First National Bank of Charlotte,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Paid Up Capital \$400,000.

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Deals in Bills of Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, and Government and other Securities.

Jan. 1, 1885.

CARPETS.

ELIAS & COHEN

Have just received a large Stock of Carpets and Rugs.

As we intend to make a specialty of this line of our business, purchasers would find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

ELIAS & COHEN, Sept. 24, 1886.

Central Barber Shop.

GREY TOOLE has again assumed control and proprietorship of the Central Barber Shop, opposite Central Hotel Building, where he will be glad to see all his old customers and many new ones. He guarantees satisfaction to all who may be pleased to patronize him.

GREY TOOLE, Jan. 1, 1885.

NEW MILLINERY FIRM

AND NEW STOCK.

The undersigned will open in a few days a choice, and well selected stock of MILLINERY, and all other lines of Goods connected with the Millinery Trade. Our stock has been carefully selected by C. M. QUERY, who has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has secured all the latest Novelties and at

The Lowest Prices

Goods can be bought for cash.

Our terms (according to our written contract) will be

Strictly Cash on Delivery.

And we assure our old friends and customers, (except by special contract), the great advantage we can give you in low prices will ten times over balance the small and unsatisfactory benefit of having goods charged for a few days or weeks.

Our Trimming and Dress Making Department will be managed by Mrs. QUERY, herself.

We have secured the services of that popular and efficient Saleslady, Miss BESSIE HOUNSON.

We extend a cordial invitation to all to call and see our

NEW STYLES

And low cash Prices, and will do our best to please you, and guarantee entire satisfaction in anything you buy from us.

Orders by Mail solicited. They will receive prompt and careful attention.

Mrs. P. QUERY & CO., March 18, 1887.

Boarding House.

When you arrive at Charlotte inquire for my Boarding House, situated on Church Street, between 2d and 3d, near the Post Office and business.

Street Cars run within a few yards of the door. Rates by the day \$1 and \$1.25—well furnished rooms and good fare.

April 1, 1887. Mas C. W. BRADSHAW.

Glass.

We have received a large and complete stock of Window Glass, large and small sizes, single and double thick.

R. H. JORDAN & CO., May 15, 1886. Springs-Corner.

LEROY DAVIDSON,

(of North Carolina), 23 WHITE HALL STREET, New York.

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Feb. 25, 1887. y

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